

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Monroe Lodge, Golden Shore, Gatewood's Hall.

Company "C," First Regiment, Army, Richmond Lodge, International Association of Machinists, Eagle Hall.

Enterprise Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Junior O. U. A. M. Hall.

Richmond Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Corcoran Hall.

AGERMAN'S VIEW OF OUR CONDITION.

Dr. Stocker, who is described in the Press as having been until recently Court Chaplain for the Emperor of Germany, has been recently in this country on a visit to the World's Fair. In an interview with a reporter of the New York World, he is thus quoted by that paper:

"One of the most noticeable things to me here in America is the liberality of your rich men in making gifts for the benefit of the public. In Chicago there is a great university and Presbyterian Seminary founded by private gifts. In Cambridge there is a great university founded and supported in the same way. It seems to me that such gifts have a quieting effect on social discontent. On the other hand your monopolies are a menace to the State. The Vanderbilt line of the railroads east of Chicago, half a dozen men control the oil in the country; another cluster of men control the telegraph system. It is a dangerous policy."

Now this is a pretty formidable way of stating the case. It is rather startling to be told that one family owns one half of the railroads east of Chicago, and that six men control all the oil of the country. Yet, until the cheap silver dollar undermined confidence and paralyzed trade, the country was getting on most admirably in the face of the supposed danger. Freight rates and passenger rates were coming down all the time, and oil had fallen in twenty years from seventy-five cents a gallon to twelve and a half cents a gallon. This was under a state of laws which permitted every man to use his brain and energies freely and to the best advantage according to his judgment of those advantages, and that secured him possession and enjoyment of whatever he was able to accumulate in the struggles of life. If then experience is worth anything as a teacher, inspired by this state of things would seem to be a good deal like the terror inspired in King Richard's soul by shadows.

But what is the reverse side of the picture which Dr. Stocker suggests? He means, of course, that we should no longer own all the railroads and the six men should no longer control all the oil. He would not, of course, give them to another set of individuals. He would have them taken possession of by the government. In other words we must continue in our present state, under which we were prospering and going ahead with prodigious bounds until free silver laid its blighting hand upon the country, or we must accept the theory of the socialists and convert the government into a vast eleemosynary establishment, upon which the great bulk of the population would be seeking to fasten itself for support. Is not our present experience of a fatherly government enough for us? Is not the scramble for government offices, that we see going on every day before our eyes, enough to make us turn with disgust from any suggestion to create another enormous number of government offices? We see the lazy and the idle occupying their minds incessantly, now with schemes and plans to live without work by securing government appointments. The one hundred thousand offices that the government now has for distribution operate as an enormous demoralizer, and converts many men into idle office seekers, who would be compelled to take part in the bustling struggles of life to get bread, clothes and shelter, if there were no offices to be doled out. If the government should become owner of all railroads, and telegraphs, and telephones, and oil wells, and elevators, and ferries, and hotels, and canals, and what not, the number of offices would be infinitely increased and the number of office seekers at the same time. Ten times the number of the population, which the offices now con-

vert into idlers and loafers, would become such.

But what an orgy and carnival they would make of elections then! We find it hard enough to get anything like purity and freedom in elections now, with candidates for office interfering with the freedom of the voters at every turn and on all pretexts. What would it be with the offices increased ten fold and the candidates increased one hundred fold?

We say, and we say with utmost deliberation, that the anarchist demanding the abrogation of all law and having each man to protect himself, is to us infinitely preferable to the socialist demanding that the government shall own everything and making support and existence the reward for the most cunning manipulation of votes.

The one at least promotes manliness and independence, the other is the arena of fraud, perjury, management and theft.

HAVE WE A "PRIVILEGED MONEY CLASS?"

In his speech for free silver made in the Senate a day or so back, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, used the following language:

"You may strike down habeas corpus; you may destroy the bill of rights; you may abolish trial by jury and other muniments of American liberty, and a people accustomed to freedom will get along somehow and after some fashion; but if you place the people of this or of any other country at the mercy of a privileged money class, you had better take the hot winds of the desert and let them sweep over that country, for destruction will follow as surely as the day follows the night."

The idea in Senator Butler's mind that there is a privileged class of rich men in this country is a very prevalent one—the idea on which the whole Populist party is built—yet no such class exists in the United States, and no such class can exist. Ours is a government of laws. The Congress of the United States can make no laws except those the Constitution authorizes it to make, and the Constitution does not authorize it to create any privileged order, while it expressly forbids such, and the Congress has passed no law which undertakes to create any privileged class of rich or poor men. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution forbids the States to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, which is a declaration that all laws made by the State Legislatures shall bear equally upon all persons. Here then are the only law-making powers in this Union expressly forbidden to pass any laws which by any possibility can set up and establish an order of men with privileges. How is it possible, then, that any privileged money class can come into existence? Such a thing is not possible, and it is only wasting breath to talk of one. Whoever performs an act which is within the scope of the law of the land—our equal laws—is performing an act that he has a right to perform. Whoever performs an act outside of the laws of the land, and seeks to justify it upon the plea that he is privileged, breaks the law and makes himself liable to punishment under the criminal laws, or to damages in a civil suit, as the case may be. It is, therefore, to ignore wholly and entirely our institutions and laws to talk of a privileged money or any other class in the United States. It is not possible for such a thing to exist, and none such does exist.

But operating within the limits of our equal laws there are a number of persons who have become rich—some enormously rich. Outside of the tariff laws these men have no sort of "privileges" secured to them by the laws, except what are secured by the laws to all other men. But, in common with all other men, they have one "privilege" secured to them, and that is the privilege of retaining their own and enjoying what is their own. Now, the cry against the "privileged money class" is nothing when it is looked into, but a cry that their money shall in some way be taken away from those very rich men, and distributed out amongst those who have not got any, but who would like exceedingly to finger and enjoy some of that now fingered and enjoyed by the rich men. This is all there is in the cry against the "privileged money class," and how the principle that they may be forcibly compelled to surrender a part, or all, of what is their own, is to be admitted, without admitting all that is contended for by the anarchists and communists, passes our comprehension.

Senator Butler's utterance was made in the silver debate. Is this not pretty nearly a confession, then, that the move for free silver is a move against the rich men, and, that being so, it is neither more nor less than anarchy and communism?

In an article on the Populist party, by Mr. Frank B. Tracy, in the current number of the Forum, he gives the following as the Populist view of the money question as it was stated to him by "one of the ablest Populists in the West."

"The money market is like the pork market in which John D. Rockefeller lost his millions. Eastern financiers and gold-bugs are attempting to corner the money market, just as Mr. Cudahy attempted to corner the pork market. Mr. Cudahy failed because the supply of pork was beyond his estimation. Wall Street is succeeding because the supply of money is limited. We insist that the government should increase the circulating medium to fifty dollars per capita and keep it there. As fast as the plutocrats rather than the government the money market should issue more money until the money-corner is broken."

Now, this looks promising on its face, but how would it work? They do not propose to give the money away, and who gets the money when all men have an opportunity to trade for it? Is it not these same rich men? They have every possible advantage in trading and engineering schemes over the men who have no money, so that if all this money were issued, the rich men would get it and the poor men would still remain poor.

But Mr. Tracy's friend did not fully state the purposes of the Populists. They intend to provide a way for the poor men getting the money that they propose the government shall issue, and that way was most admirably described by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, a few days back in the House of Representatives. His remarks were anent that peerless Statesman, sockless Simpson, whom he described as coming from a "State so largely given over to the production of Populists and grasshoppers—the gentleman who has been designated upon this floor as the sage of Medicine Lodge."

He said of him:

"I know he insists that the highest attainable point of progress and civiliza-

tion in this country was reached with the invention and establishment of the stake-and-river fence. I know he claims that the government of the United States ought to convert itself into a great printing establishment and turn out annually large amounts of paper money which is never to be redeemed, and then, in turn, convert it into a vast pawnshop's shop and lend out this money to Tom, Dick, and Harry, according to their several necessities and at a minimum rate of interest, and take from them notes which are never to be paid, and mortgages which are never to be foreclosed."

This is really the Populist programme, and a most attractive one to loafers. Is it, is it not?

Under New Management.

The Big Stone Gap Post, one of the latest weekly papers in Southwest Virginia, now comes under new management, which promises for the paper renewed strength and vigor. Mr. Harry J. Ayers, the oldest son of Hon. Rufus A. Ayers, is now its editor, and the clip has lost none of the pure Democracy with which the block is so deeply dyed. The editorial columns are well written for the young editor, and the general appearance of the paper adds weight to the testimony.

"TIME IS MONEY."

A New Plan Proposed for Populists' and Platformers.

To the Editor of The Times:

In this era of "Pratists" and "Governmental Controlists" how would the following do for a platform plank, and if not, why not?

"Resolved, That, whereas it is universally conceded that 'time is money,' and, whereas the present arbitrary division of time into years of 365 days; months of 30 and 31 days; weeks of 7 days; days of 24 hours; hours of 60 minutes, and minutes of 60 seconds, is the result of the fact of conventionalism, which works injury to the masses, and which can and should be remedied by the fiat of our great and growing nation; and, whereas, the reform embodied in the following resolution will give relief to those of our countrymen, who from untoward circumstances have become hampered with pecuniary obligations; by doubling the earnings of the day and the week, and in sundry other ways cause much needed relief, and contribute to the more perfect harmonizing of time and money:

Therefore, we propose that our said government by and through its legislative body, and all-powerful fiat, discard the universally recognized laws and usages respecting the divisions of time, and instead thereof, recognize forty-eight hours as one day, reckoning from sunrise to sunrise; three days as one week; two weeks as one month; six months as one year, etc., etc., to the end that all interests may be promoted thereby, and the glory of our great nation enhanced—provided, however, that this shall not work as an ex post facto law in the case of promissory notes and other obligations now outstanding, which will be treated under the head of 'Governmental Assumption of Individual Obligations' elsewhere in this platform."

Now, seriously, is not much of the flat fuddle and "governmental" gush as ridiculous as the foregoing would be?

I am quite sure of this, and the standard of the laws of finance, but it does seem to me that there are certain elementary principles that are as plain to view as the meridian sun.

Money is sought to be represented as a measure of value, and this is a distortion, so perverted that it has led to all manner of absurdities. A bushel-measure at all times and under all circumstances will measure a bushel of anything filling its capacity, and the measured substance has no permanent or fixed monetary value, and constantly varies in value according as prices are adjusted by the inexorable law of supply and demand. Money is the basis or standard of value. Values are reckoned from this basis, or by this standard, as time is reckoned from the standard observatories. It is quite as essential to have a uniform (and, as far as human ingenuity can contrive) an inflexible basis or standard monetary value as it is essential to have standard meridians, by which men's real estate is surveyed, recorded, etc. Imagine a changeable standard of meridians, new surveys, new deeds, etc. This seems all plain enough.

Now, it is likewise true, that it is necessary to have a medium of exchange. This must be the standard monetary value in some tangible shape—money or its equivalent—i. e., something actually and really of value, and not a mere fiat. We find, then, that the conventionalism of civilization has for ages recognized as a fundamental basis of money and its valuation a certain metal known as gold and silver, and these metals, in fact, it is useless to speculate as to the wisdom of this fact. We must accept facts as they exist. But our own constitution recognizes silver as a money metal. Quite true, but the Constitution does not presuppose two standards of monetary value, and it is plain that to the extent the two metals are used there must be a parity of intrinsic value, and certainly the value of the baser metal must necessarily be fixed by that of the finer and more precious metal. The Constitution does not permit us to make money, but to "coin" money, and regulate the value thereof. Of course, no one denies the arbitrary power of the government to fix the value of valuations—in the sense that it has the arbitrary power to enact the "time" resolution, heretofore referred to, into a law—but we would be out of harmony with the civilized world, and reflect an incalculable injury if we permitted the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a less ratio than par value of actual intrinsic merit. Quite true. An international conference might be called upon the ratio and if the respective nations endorsed it, it would work all right; but no one nation can undertake two standards of money without catastrophe. In situations grown to be made to order, and the people are deluded by the money-bugs when they imagine the inflation of the currency by debased dollars of flat certificate will bring us a millennium of prosperity.

Just from the Press.

New York's "up town" post-office is expected to be opened next Monday. The post-office is located in the Industrial Building, between Lexington and Dewey avenues and Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

A horse which was sold at auction at Hartford, N. Y., on Saturday, prominently displayed his bones. The auctioneer informed the successful bidder, a colored man, that the horse was a "bone animal" for 50 cents, that the bones of the horse were exhibited purposely to show that none had been extracted. With this assurance the negro went happily away with his bargain.

It is under renewed contemplation to extend or supplement the old Languedoc canal—Canal du Midi—built some 200 years ago, from Bordeaux, at the Garonne river, to the Mediterranean, by means of a new canal, which, if completed, will have the greatest commercial and military importance. The projected Canal des Deux Mers, as it has been named—is to be 27 feet deep, 100 to 200 feet broad, and some 200 miles long.

A good example of the present trouble is shown by the results of a state philanthropist, who has been endeavoring to induce unemployed factory girls in some of Massachusetts mill centres to go out to domestic service. Most of these young women appear willing to undergo almost any hardship rather than accept employment in honorable work that offers them better remuneration and less hours than they can find in almost any other industry.—Kennebec Journal.

Call at "The Boston" and see the latest arrivals in New Fall Hats.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

This Useful Costume Is Not to Go Out of Fashion.



MORE ENGLISH THAN FRENCH.

"Handsome is as handsome does," is an old played out saying which nobody pays any attention to any more. The fact is, in other words, "Fine feathers make fine birds." True, "beauty unadorned" is always attractive, but adorned with a neat and well-fitting dress, and a neutral maiden without positive beauty can make herself look very pretty with the right kind of clothes. To do this requires exquisite taste to the smallest detail. How often an "effect" is completely ruined by a single bad curve in a bodice, or a ruffle in the wrong place! The most trying part of the dress is the neck, and a lady decides to have a bell collar, ruffles over the shoulders and full sleeves, and then perhaps spoils it all with a stiff collar. Not every woman in the world can wear a stiff collar. Not all of them can bear severe straight lines of any kind around the neck.

There are some styles of beauty which require straight, tailor-made effects, usually people who have rather regular features and oval faces. A round-faced girl cannot bear anything at all so severe. So let her not aspire to be a tailor-made girl, for she is doomed to disappointment. But the girl with angular features and long face, and a high forehead, and this is the best accomplished in a tailor-made suit. For her sake, and for the sake of the pretty girls who like to make a contrast between their really pretty selves and the severe costumes they effect, for their dear sakes the tailor-made gown has not left us, and much pretty material has been brought in for this very purpose.

In the picture we have one made of beige cloth. The seams and hem of the skirt are machine stitched. Near the top of the front seams are set double rows of small buttons. Similar trimming is on the sleeves, fitting sleeves finished at the top with balloons. The Eton jacket folds back in lapels, and collar of white cloth outlined with stitching, and on each edge of the vest below is a row of buttons.

A white cloth plastron is confined by a black satin belt, the crown of which is trimmed with green velvet, and her gloves are white.

Pat's been admitting her pet weaknesses, which include Dickens among novelists, Longfellow among poets and entertaining friends as a favorite pastime, but she said not a word about her hobby for farewell tours.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, Saturday Oct. 7, 1893.

To quicken the transfer from loom to user means a lessening of cost to you. These LACE CURTAINS our days ago were in the mill. Nobody ever saw them, except the mill men, until we opened them in our store.

And the price starts at 65c. a pair! Up and up to \$28.

There are Six Hundred pairs. Beauties in pattern; altogether marvels in price.

Take Elevator.

Any man interested in his own personal comfort—the ladies say that includes every mother's son of them—will find the UNDERWEAR to contribute to that comfort right here. Let us hint of a few sorts.

Dr. Wright's non-irritating, non-shrinkable Shirts and Drawers—plain, \$1 a garment; fancy, \$1.50.

Men's All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers—the shirts double front and back—\$1.25 each.

A good White Merino Shirt, 30c for 10c sort, Drawers, too.

Natural Gray Merino, 45c.

Natural Gray, almost pure wool, 65c.

Men's extra heavy Shirts and Drawers, 75c each.

And on up, as fine as your tastes may crave.

Front.

School Thin's:

Great Big Pads, 200 sheets, 8c.

Humpy Dumpty Pads, 5c.

Chick Sam Pads, 3c.

Exercise Books, 3c, 5c and 8c.

Pencil Boxes, with lock and key, 4c and 8c.

Ink Erasers, 5c and 8c.

State Pencils and Lead Pencils, 4c a dozen.

Plain State Pencils, 2c a dozen.

Book Bags, embroidered felt, with rings, 8c.

Of flannel, for 60c.

Canvas, for 25c.

Net Bags, lined, beauties, 25c.

Oil Cloth Bags, 15c.

Stationery:

Cohen's famous Linen Paper, embossed, 25c a box—ruled or plain.

Longfellow and Tennyson Pads, with quotations—Linen Paper—15c.

Monte Cristo Linen Pads, 12c.

Little Folks' Paper and Envelopes, 10c and 12c a box.

Excelsior Invitation Stationery for little folks—"Come to My Party"—15c a box.

West Aisle.

Four Basement Bargains:

Handsome French China, Cups and Saucers, 12c a pair—worth 60c.

Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, full size, cottage style, decorated; a drive at \$2.50.

12-piece sets—with jar, \$3.50.

Gas Globes, new; various colors, 50c values for 25c.

Basement.

THE COHEN CO.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Appointments Made by the Committee For the State at Large.

The following appointments for Democratic speakers are announced by the Virginia State Democratic Committee, Hon. J. Taylor Eliason, Chairman, James K. Fisher, Secretary.

HON. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL

will address the people at

Blackstone, October 8th.

Lynchburg, October 8th.

Charlottesville, October 10th.

At Norfolk (night), October 13th.

At Richmond, October 14th.

At Albion, October 14th.

At Tazewell, October 24th.

At Waynesboro, Augusta county, Friday, October 27th.

At Staunton, Augusta county (at night), October 27th.

At Russell, Lebanon county, October 24th.

HON. ROBERT C. KENT

will address the people at

Page, Monday, October 23d.

Clarke county, Tuesday, October 24th, at night.

Winchester, Thursday, October 26th, (at night).

Alexandria, Saturday 28th, (night).

Leesburg, Monday, October 30th, (court day).

HON. J. HOGUE TYLER

At Floyd C. H., October 9th.

At Winchester, October 10th.

At Staunton, October 10th.

HON. J. W. DANIEL

At Campbell C. H., Monday, October 9th.

GEN. FITZ HUGH LEE

Finest, October 9th.

Roads, October 9th, (at night), October 10th.

Manassas, (at night), October 10th.

New Kent Courthouse, October 12th.

Petersburg (at night), October 13th.

Danville (at night), October 14th.

Halifax Courthouse, October 15th.

HON. W. C. O. A. S. OF ALABAMA, and HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, of Virginia.

At Leesburg, Monday, October 9th.

HON. JAMES HAY

At Rappahannock, October 30th.

Culpeper, October 10th.

Gordonsville, (at night), October 24th.

COL. W. C. PENDLETON

At Carroll C. H., October 14th.

Craig C. H., October 14th.

HON. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, of West Virginia, at Appomattox C. H., October 14th (barbecue).

HON. J. W. MARSHALL

At Louisa C. H., October 13th.

At Stafford C. H., October 13th.

H. D. FLO D

At Finest, October 9th.

At Annapolis, October 13th.

At Palmyra, October 23d.

MICHAEL WOODS

At Standardsville, Greene county, October 11th, court day.